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Cases and Opinions on International Law. By FREEMAN SNOW. Pp. xl and 586. Boston: The Boston Book Company. 1893.

Within the last twenty years a revolution has been effected in the methods of instruction in many of our best schools of law, through the introduction of the case system, displacing to a greater or less extent the old-fashioned method of textbook and lectures. It may, perhaps, well be doubted whether the science of International Law has as yet established itself with sufficient authority and precision to render it possible to make use of adjudicated cases to anything like the same degree as is both possible and advisable in the study of the common law. Before tribunals dealing with questions arising under International Law text-writers still command a respect and weight no longer accorded them in other courts to an equal degree, at least in English-speaking countries. And yet, in England and the United States at any rate, where precedent counts for so much in legal decisions, it seems as if the tendency might be toward rendering International Law more and more nearly, though perhaps never completely, a system of case law. But at all events decided cases already have a large influence in determining the decision on new cases, and the student and lawyer alike owe a large debt of gratitude to Dr. Snow for bringing together into one volume more than two hundred cases and opinions, many of which are otherwise scarcely accessible, except in reports, series and collections seldom found outside of the large libraries. It is a special merit of the book that the exact language of the judges is given, for the most careful summaries often fail to convey the precise shades of meaning contained in the original decision; the great value of this plan may be seen in such leading cases as *Queen vs. Keyn* (pp. 55-71), "*Exchange*" *vs.* *McFadden* (pp. 103-113), and many others. An appendix contains the various authoritative declarations, instructions, etc., relating to the laws of war, as well as an account of the Behring Sea arbitration and decision of 1893. Moreover, teachers especially will appreciate the syllabus of references to authorities on nearly two hundred topics in International Law. We bespeak for Dr. Snow's volume a generous reception as a work of reference and, wherever practicable, as a book to be put into the hands of each member of a class for use in connection with text-writers.

C. F. A. CURRIER.

The Science of International Law. By THOMAS ALFRED WALKER, M. A. Pp. 544. London: C. J. Clay & Sons. 1893.

There is much in this work which will merit careful examination. Its main position, and one which lends a peculiar flavor to the whole work, is the assertion that international law is a science and not a